WASHINGTON.

··Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1851.

AMERICAN AWARDS AT THE WORLD'S INDUS-TRIAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

We have the pleasure to-day of communicating to our readers and the public a list of the " Awards made by the Royal Commissioners to the American Contributors to the Industrial Exhibition as London." This interesting report was received from the agent, Mr. RIDDLE, by the steamer which arrived at New York on Sunday, and, through the politeness of Mr. KENNEDY, Secretary of the Central Committee, we are enabled thus promptly to

make it public. LONDON, OCTOBER 13, 1851. SIR : I beg leave to hand you my report from the Great Exhibition. The commission with which I was honored by the Executive Committee of the Central Authority of the United States bears date the --- of January, 1851. I arrived in States bears date the — of January, 1851. I arrived in London, in pursuance of the instructions you had given me, on the 27th of March. The contributions shipped from our country in the St. Lawrence had been deposited in the building a few days before, and other contributions, freighted by private vessels, were daily arriving. No preparation of the division allotted to our countrymen had been made beyond that of mere shelter for themselves and their goods. In common with other foreign nations, it was expected that all expenses necessary for properly arranging and displaying our contributions to the Exhibition, and for securing care and safety to them while it should continue, were to be borne by ourselves. Neither counters, tables, fixtures, nor platforms; been provided. Our goods were in the building under the seals of the customs; our contributors were many of them present, anxious for some step to be taken which would secure to them the purpose for which they had crossed the ocean : our neighbors, the French, Russians, and inhabitants of the different countries of the Zoll-Verein, were busily engaged in forwarding the work within their respective divisions and the Executive Committee of the Royal Commission were urging speed upon all foreigners, in order that every thing should be in readiness on the day of opening, the 1st of May. Under these circumstances, after receiving the advice of the American Minister, and with the full approbation of the contributors, expressed in a formal resolution at a public meeting, I negotiated a loan from GROBGE PEABODY, Esq., an American merchant residing in London, for fifteen thousand dollars. The whole expenses to which the Commission from the United States has been subjected I herewith subjoin.

No report of the Great Exhibition can do it full justice. No aggregate of reports, though that aggregate should comprise the reports of every local commissioner to the body which appointed him, of every foreign commissioner to his Government, of every savant in Europe to the society which furnished his credentials, of the juries to the council of chairmen, of these latter to the executive committee, of the executive committee to the royal commissioners, and of these to her Majesty the Queen, together with all the documents submitted to scientific associations, agricultural societies, and literary institutions by the ablest men living, could, altogether, though such a volume would contain an extraordinary amount of useful information, convey any adequate idea of the almost Hicks, George..... Tillandsia Usnoider exhaustless resources of this storehouse of the world's industrial products. Least of all can this report, prepared in the midst of constant claims, the most adverse to scientific investigation, upon my time and thoughts, present to you any true exponent of what the Great Exhibition really was. Indeed, it does not claim to be any thing more than a synopsis of such information as could be gathered from certain persions of the Exhibition, in which, it reemed to me, my countrymen would

It is to be regretted that the interest in the Great Exhibition did not take an earlier hold of public sentiment in our country. Of what we did send-which, according to the testimony of every visiter from the United States, was no adequate ion of our industrial condition—we stood second to no one of the three and thirty nations assembled there, either in articles of utility, labor-saving inventions, or perfect machinery. What might we not have accomplished had every branch of labor, and every variety of interest over our widespread country, been fitly represented? The contributors from every other country, without a solitary exception, came to the Exhibition under Governmental patronage. Every facility for preparation had been given them at home; every stimulus to excellence in their manufactures which profit and public honor and rivalry could give had been applied; every expense for outfit, transit, and the most favorable exhibition of their goods within the palace, had been paid from the public purse; and in many cases the favor of the Government towards the most forward of its exhibiters had amounted to an absolute bonus on the articles transmitted. And yet, in the face of these odds, according to the reports of the Jurors of Awards, to the testimony of English journals for the last six weeks of the Exhibition, and to universal opin ion every where expressed, there was no division in the foreign department of the building from which had been taken for the benefit of Great Britain and Continental Europe so much that was novel, ingenious, and practical in its application to the useful arts, as from that in which were displayed the conributions from the United States.

In its reflex influence upon our industrial condition, I regard the Exhibition as being far from useless. Great numbers of our people have not congregated in London during the past season in vain. Unlike what has been the fact heretofore, the majority who visited England were practical men. Our agriculturists were there to compare the farm implements which we use with those in use in Europe; to study the processes by which the waste moors of England bave been made a garden; to test the experiments and learn the results of chemical agriculture; and to introduce at home that which had proved itself pre-eminently successful abroad. Our me-chanics have not studied in vain the state and products of mechanical skill as they were exhibited in that great warehouse of the world; and while they have had no occasion to be ashamed of the show from their own workshops-save in paucity of specimens-they have learned much to encourage and improve their industry at home. Our manufacturers have compared processes of labor, investigated new introductions in machinery, familiarized themselves with recent inventions, learned much in designs and a higher style of patterns, and prepared themselves better for future competition in the market with foreign fabrics. It would not perhaps be safe to say that, to every practical or scientific man, a month spent at the Great Exhibition was a source of more improveent at large than a year of foreign travel would have been but it is safe and quite within the bounds of fact to assert. that, as an agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing people, we have gained more stimulus that will be felt, and more knowledge that will be useful, and more science that will be applied, in our onward industrial progress, from what has been seen the last six months in London than we should have attained otherwise in twice that number of years.

Agreeably to announcement in my last letter, I herewith enclose you the list of American awards.

As I have not received any reply from you up to this date of the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to send for the United States goods, I presume, in case of receiving no instructions to this effect, when the goods are ready for ship ment, I must, on my own responsibility, charter a vessel for this purpose; a result which I yet hope will not be imposed

In taking my leave of the Executive Committee, I desire to express, through you, my grateful acknowledgments to them for their countenance, encouragement, and support.

I also wish to make honorable mention of my secretary, Gilber N. S. Donge, Esq. The valuable assistance he has rendered me and the American contributors is eminently worthy of Goody your notice. During my temporary absence in the United States I appointed him setting Commissioner, and I need hardly say I was not missed, such was the able manner in which he conducted the business of our department, and the untiring zeal he evinced to bring our contributions fairly be-

fore the juries of awards. To him am I likewise indebted for the principal elements of my report.

I would also desire to express my sincere acknowled to each member of the Executive Committee of the Royal Commissioners for the kindness, courtesy, and attention have received at their hands.

And now, in conclusion, I would say, that if I have dis charged my duties acceptably to the committee I represent to the American contributors and my friends, my highest ambition is obtained, my earnest wish accomplished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedien EDW'D. RIDDLE. N. B. I enclose a list of appropriations made by the several oreign Governments represented at the Great Exhibition.

To the Hon. J. G. C. KENNEDI, Secretary of the Executive Committee for the Industrial Exhibition at London, 1851.

A list of Awards to Un at the Great Exhibit	nited States Contributors tion of all Nations.
Name of Exhibiter.	Objects Rewarded.
CLASS I.—P	rize Medals.
Honorable	Mentions.
dirondac Manufacturing Company, New York forrell, Stewart & Company. forris, Jones & Company. Chass II.—C	Cast-iron, &c. Sheet iron. Boiler plate iron.
Borden, Goel, jr	For preparation called meat biscuit.
Barnes, W	

New York State Agricultural Society	Flour, (thirds.) Cavendish tobacco.
Honorable	
Bridge, John	
Dominick, George	
Hecker & Brother	
Hotchkiss W	
Lee, James, & Company	
Mookler & Chiles	Cavendish tobacco.
Oswego Starch Factory	Fecula of maize.
Oyler & Anderson	

Kirtland, B. B. A collection of maize, thirty-

Hecker & Brother. Genesee flour.

Herriot, E. T. Carolina rice.

Thomes & Company White, M	Cavendish tobacco.
Power & Weightman	-Prize Medal. Chemicals.
Wetherill & Brother	e Mention. Various salts.
CLASS IV	Prize Medal.
Bond, S	Cotton.
Cockerill	Wool.
Colegate, W., & Company	Starch.
Ewing, J. H	Wool.
Hampton, W	Cotton.

Holmes, G. L	Cotton.
Hotchkiss, H. G. & L. B	Oil of Peppermint.
Jones, J. R	Cotton.
Jones, J. V	Cotton.
Kimber, A. M. & Company.	Wool.
Macleod, W. W	
Maryland, the State of	Collection of produce.
Merriwether, J. B	
Perkins & Brown	Wool.
Pope, J	Cotton.
Scabrook, W	Cotton.
Thompson, Rev. Z	Woods.
Nailor, J	Cotton.
Oswego Starch Factory	Starch.
DE PRESENTATION OF A PRINCIPAL PROPERTY OF THE	Mentions.
Dix, E. R	Flax, hemp, and guano
Dominick, G	Lard oil.

	Dix, E. R	Flax, hemp, and guano
,	Dominick, G	Lard oil.
	Emory, T	Lard oil.
ă	Feuchtwanger, E	Bleached Shellac.
d	Frank, F	Lard oil.
N	Frank, F	Whalebone.
ğ	Holbrook & Stanley	Lard oil.
	Ketteridge, F. O	Corn-husk fibre
	Pell, R. J	Woods.
ij	Truesdale, Jacobs & Co	Cotton.
	CLASS V.(a)-	Prize Medals
	Childs, C	A slide-top buggy or phael

1	Childs, C	A slide-top buggy or phaeton, enamelled leather of apron
		of very superior quality. The whole well got up, and neatly finished.
	Watson, G. W	A sporting wegon, very neat- ly finished in all respects.
		Council Medal.

1-	17126	meuass.
	Blodgett and Lerow	Sewing machine.
	mayben, w	Drawing regulator for cotton.
h	Lowell Machine Shop	Self-acting lathe and a power
0	Sterr C	Deale Lie II
1-	Wardham I D	Book-binding machine.
TO THE OUT	Starr, C	and groving machine.

Woodbury, J. P	Wood planing, tongueing, and groving machine.
	VIIPrize Medal.
York	New Model of Ryder's patent Iron Bridge.
National Institution of Wa	II.—Prize Medals.
ington	Models of ships of war, and large merchant vessels.

St. John, J. R.	Nautical compass, purporting to show the presence of any disturbing forces upon the needle; and also to show the amount of the deflection re sulting from these causes.
Colt, Samuel	Mentions. Revolving rifles and nistols

Robbins & Lawrence Military rifles.	be is not a fugitive from justice within the meaning of the
McCormick, C. H	Constitution. The fact that a man is charged with commit- ting a crime in one State and is found in another State does not render him a fugitive from justice. There must be some-
Prouty & Mears Plough.	thing done to show an attempt to avoid a prosecution in the State in which the offence is charged to have been committed.
CLASS X Council Medal.	It will be recollected that Childs was first brought before
Bond, William, & Son For the invention of a new mode of observing astronomical phenomena, &c.	the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences in Mary-
Prize Medals.	land. He was again taken upon a writ of habeas corpus

	mical phenomena, &cc.
Prize	Medals.
Bache, A. D	Balance.
Brady, M. B	Dagnerreotypes.
Buri, W. A	Selar compass, surveying in-
Ericsson, J	Sea lead, pyrometer, &c.
Liawrence, M. M.	Dagnerreature
OL John, John R	Detector compage
Whipple, J. A	Daguerreotype of the moon.
Mayall I F Honorable	Mention.

7.230.000.00	Mayall, J. E Photographs.
	Chickering, J

r d	Eisenbrant, C. H	lip, (chiefly,) and for three
6	Meyer, C Nunns, R. & Clark	other violing and a sinle
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	

Honorable	Mentions.
t & Co	For a piano forte, with Æolian
	attachment
year, U	For the successful application
Children and the same of the same of	of a new material (India
	rubber) for the manufacture of a flute.
G	For a square pianoforte.
, J	For a patent square piano-
Carlot Control of the Control	- tament signife bianto-

Money	Award.	PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT The Boston papers
ood, J. S	For the expenses incurred in constructing his piano vio- lin, £50.	of Saturday contain the names of some two hun- dred leading citizens of the several counties of
CLASS XI -	Prize Medals.	Massachusetts affixed to the following call for a
moskeag Manufacturing Co.	An assortment of drillings, tickings, sheetings, and cot- ton flannel.	State Convention for the purpose of bringing forward and supporting Mr. WEBSTER for the Presi-
illimentic Duck Manufactur-		dency:
ing Company	Cotton sailcloth.	PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.—The undersigned, believ-
CLASS XII -	Prize Medal.	ing that the time has arrived when Massachusetts should give
lbert & Stevens, (Mass.)	Flannels exhibited by Johnson, Lewell & Co.	a strong concentrated expression of opinion in favor of her distinguished Statesman, and fairly present his name before
Honorable	Mention.	the people of the Union as the man who, before all others, is
olden, B. T. & D	. Blankets.	best alle to preserve and strengthen that Union, do hereby
	Prize Medal. Tartans made from native wool.	invite their fellow-citizens who agree with them in the opinion that DANIEL WEBSTER should be the next President of these United States, to meet in Convention at Fancuil Hall,

CLASS XVI .- Prize Medals

he cover.

(prize medal to the work-

CLASS XIX .- Prize Medal.

Honorable Mention.

CLASS XX .- Prize Medals.

of)..... Lidies' boots and shoes, (ho-aorable mention to Exhibi-

Honorable Meations.

Milward, James & Sons Bennets made of cotton braid.

CLASS XXI .- Prize Medals.

Cornelius & Co Chandeliers.

Day & Newell Parautoptic permutating locks.

Herring, S. C. (with special approbation.)

Howland, C. ... Bell telegraph.

McGregor & Lee ... Bank lock.

Honorable Mention.

CLASS XXIV .- Prize Medal.

Sall & Mear..... Water vase of fine brick clay.

CLASS XXVIII .- Council Medal.

Prize Medals.

CLASS XXIX .- Prize Medals.

CLASS XXX .- Prize Medal.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

It has already been announced by telegraph that WILLIAM

Cincinnati, from the custody of officers Zell and Wise, who

held him as a fugitive from justice from the State of Mary-

land. The following are the points on which Judge H.

1st. That the section of the Constitution which authorizes

the surrender of fugitives from justice is a compact between the States, and can only be carried out by State legislation, where any legislation is necessary to give effect to its pro-

2d. The act of Congress of 1793, requiring the Governor

s unconstitutional.

3d. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United

before Judge HOADLY, with whom Judge WARDEN, of the

founded his decision :

Powers, Hiram Statue of a Greek Slave,

CLASS XXIX.—Prize Medals.

Bazin, Xavier & Co. Fancy soaps.

Hanel, J. Toilet soaps.

Louderback, M. J. Preserved peaches.

Maryland, State of. Collection of produce.

St. John, J. R. Soap.

Taylor, H. P. & W. C. Toilet Soap.

CLASS XXVII.—Honorable Mentions.

Maryland Soap-stone Co..... For articles made

GoodyearFor India rubber.

J. Fenn For comb.

Hayward Rubber Company India rubber shoes.

Loring, G. Water pail.

Moulton, S. C. India rubber goods.

Pratt, Julius & Co. Ivory veneer.

Brown & Wells...... Tools.
North Wayne Scythe Co.... Scythes.
Simmons, D. & Co..... Edge-tools.

Allen, A. B. & Co......Tools.

Brooklyn Flint Glass Co.....Flint glass.

Breed, N. A. & Co..... Children's shoes.

Jeffers, W. H..... Collection of boots and sh

Lawrence A. and A. & Co... Ctrpet.

Baker, B Light harness of superior wor

Bradley Band & Co.....

Gassett, H......

McAdama, J. & W

Walker, E. & Co.....

menship. Calf-skins tanned in oak bark. ckey & Tull Two portmantenus. cey & Phillips A case of harness.	And the friends of this movement, in every city and too the Commonwealth, are requested to send Delegates to Convention.
Honorable Mention.	mocrats of Michigan, recently held, at w Lewis Cass was nominated as the candidat the party for the office of President of the Un
nrick, J. K	

ly angular in form, without capitals, for the blind.	spirit of which is worthy of all praise: "Resolved, That the recent measures of compromis
Mentions. Book cloth binding and block gilding. Superior ruling of account	embracing a settlement of the distracting questions which have disturbed and almost interrupted the business of Congress, seriously threatening the integrity of the Union itself
bocks. Ruled account books and cir-	were demanded by a fair consideration of the constitution rights of the various members of the Confederacy; that the
cular ruling. Specimens of account books.	Democracy of Michigan, pandering to no isms, rejecting alliance with sectional factions, having in view the irrepeal
Binding works for the blind, with thickened margins to prevent the embossing from leing pressed out.	ble claims of each State in the Union, and, yielding on to the demands of the Constitution, declare emphatically th the compromise measures stand justified in the eyes of ever
A Bible elaborately bound and srnamented, with a recess by a family register inside	well-wisher of his country, and should be sustained and ex- cuted in all their parts faithfully, fully, and impartially."

VERMONT JUDICIARY.-It is reported by telegraph that ROBERT PIERPONT, JACOB COLLAMER, which the owner is put who seeks to recover pro-Judges by the joint Assembly of Vermont on Fri-

on Tuesday, the 25th day of November next, for the purpose

of adopting such measures as may tend to produce this result

Senator Pearce, of Maryland, is nominated by the Cumberland (Md.) Unionist for the Vice Presidency. Whatever may be our preferences, we do not hesitate to accord to the Senator named eminent practical abilities as a statesman, and the high honor of having, with consummate skill, interposed in a critical juncture of national legislation, and re-conciled differences which seriously concerned the peace of the country .- North American.

The seat of the Canadian Government has been

REFORMS IN CUBA.

The Spanish Government has, it appears from several decrees published in the Madrid Gazette of cil is to have the control of all colonial officers, trusted to the Ministers of Finance, War, and of law and social order,' adding-

FROM MEXICO.

CHILDS, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences from Loney, Townsend & Loney, of Baltimore, had been discharged by Judge Hoadly, of the Superior Court, at

purchased by an American company, it is supposed will turn out to be very profitable. A new quick-silver mine has been discovered, the ore of which, it is said, has been ascertained to be of-a superior quality.

States he must submit to the laws, or pay the penalty of his disobedience. When this ceases to be true, when every man may transgress a law with impunity because he dislikes it, our Government will have become a mockery, not worth preserving, for it will have ceased to afford protection to the
right either of property or of life." purchased by an American company, it is supposed will turn out to be very profitable. A new quick-

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Provisional Congress of Mexico to treat with the rebels on the Rio Grande, and that Congress refused to make any terms, but authorized the Goof a State in which a fugitive from justice may be found to surrender him upon the requisition of the Governor of the State in which the crime is charged to have been committed, vernor to employ all the means the State could afford, including the national guards, to suppress the insurrection. A number of troops had left Tampico and Vera Cruz for the Rio Grande. 3d. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, in which a contrary doctrine is affirmed, is an obiter dictum, and not a binding authority upon the State courts.

4th. The facts presented in the case of Childs show that he is not a fugitive from justice within the meaning of the Constitution. The fact that a man is charged with committee and the state of t

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. By the last Brazilian mail taken to England by the steamer Tay we learn that Count Cozias, at the head of 12,000 Brazilian troops, entered the territory of Montevideo on the 4th of September. Gen. Oribe wished to retreat to Buenos Ayres, to

Some of Judge Hoaders, with whom was discharged. The Cincinnati Times says:

"Judge Molars, of the United States Supreme Court, refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus for Childs, it being understood, though not expressed, that he considered the case res adjudicata; and, without the presentation first of a precedent and argument, he would decline to act. Judge Warders, also a young man, agreed only partially with Judges Kar and Hoader. Take it altogether, this case is as beautiful an example of the 'glorious uncertainty of the made principles are and a made principlely by the Judges."

EXISTRIBY AND POSECUTION OF MENORS.—The question of the the United States District Court in New local and sustenance by false preferences, has at length been raised and sustenance by false preferences, has at length been raised and sustenance by false preferences, has at length been raised and sustenance by false preferences, has at length been raised and sustenance by false preferences, has at length been raised who will be the owners of valuable property within and brind sustenance by false preferences, has at length been raised and sustenance by false preferences, has at length been raised of our citizens who will be the owner of a single foot of property, notwithstanding the property single state of persons, and that judges are bound to administer it as they do not conclude that the law in the application of its provisions is no respected only a small inquest, in
"The question of the claimant, and to take care to as to have a small inquest, in
"The question of the claimant, and to take care to as to limit the United States District Court in New level of the secundation of a livelihood for declining year."

D.D., of the Princeton "Now we think that such instructions from the principles of the principle of the principles are as often as the principle of the princi

leged to be fraudulently obtained was procured in one of the forts, dock-yards, or other places belonging to the Federal Government. Consequently, three men were set at liberty who had been confined in prison for some time to await the action of the grand jury on indictments drawn against them for this offence.

Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D., of the Princeton Theological Seminary, died at Princeton on Wednesday morning, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most distinguished clergymen of the Presbyterian oldest and most distinguished clergymen of the Presbyterian oldest and most distinguished clergymen of the Princeton to Wednesday morning, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most distinguished clergymen of the Princeton on Wednesday morning, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most distinguished clergymen of the Princeton on Wednesday morning, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most distinguished clergymen of the Princeton on Wednesday morning, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most distinguished clergymen of the Princeton on Wednesday morning, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most distinguished clergymen of the Princeton on Wednesday morning, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most distinguished clergymen of the Princeton on Wednesday morning, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most distinguished clergymen of the Princeton on Wednesday morning, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most distinguished clergymen of the Princeton on Wednesday morning.

T.-The Boston papers THE AUTHORITY OF THE LAW ASSERTED.

On Monday week, after a hearing through several days, Judge Conkling delivered his opinion in the case of a number of the persons held in custody irpose of bringing foron a charge of assisting in the escape of a fugitive VERSTER for the Presislave at Syracuse a short time ago. The decision of the Judge was, that the accused should give bonds for their appearance for trial at the next n Massachusetts should give session of the Court, and, in default of sufficient rly present his name before bail, be committed to prison to await their trial. m who, before all others, is Five of the accused (white men) were held to bail nen that Union, do hereby in \$2,000 each, and two others (colored) in \$500 gree with them in the opin- each. The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD and others signed the bonds of each of the defendants. The sentiments advanced by the Judge in his opinion are in accordance with a sound and comprehensive patriotism, as well as with an honest and enlightsaid ened exposition of his official responsibility and duty. We are unable to-day to give the opinion at large, but make room for some extracts from it, and a few judicious remarks which we find in the

> "We regard this decision (says that journal) as a prompt vindication of the law, and expect that it llow- will serve as a salutary restraint upon the abolition vative ists of that locality. Judge Conkling has done himself high credit by the language and temper of his decision. The charge against the defendants which was laid under section seven of the present fugitive slave law, which section provides that ' any person obstructing the officers in arresting a fugitive slave, or who shall rescue him when arrested, or aid and abet others in their attempts to rescue him, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and an imprisonment not exceeding six months; and in addition shall forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive slave so lost, to be re-covered by action for debt, &c. We apprehend that the violators of the law at Syracuse will deem the penalty sufficiently heavy; but it is not severe when the expense and trouble are considered to perty, his right in which, apart from moral considerations, is explicitly guarantied to him by the

New York Commercial Advertiser.

terms of the Constitution.
"The Judge having read the section in full, said that the accusation against the defendants was that they had 'aided, abetted, and assisted' the fugitive to escape from the custody of Mr. Allen, the deputy marshal. The prima facie evidence of guilt was all that he had to inquire into, and he had not the slightest doubt that his duty was to commit the parties for trial on that ground, the proceedings on the part of the United States commissioner and the deputy marshal having also been entirely regular.
The interference of the defendants and their numerous coadjutors not yet arrested,' he said, ' was direct, palpable, and unequivocal; my duty toward the defendants is therefore plain and imperative.

"Having disposed of the case, the Judge indulged in some remarks which, coming from him. the 1st instant, concluded to introduce a number of will most likely have a beneficial effect in that loreforms in the administration of its Cuban possessions. It is ordered that the President of the Coundescribed by the witnesses in these cases,' the excepting such as are at this time especially en- fruits either of gross delusion or a wanton contempt

trusted to the Ministers of Finance, War, and Marine.

Moreover, a Colonial Council is created, with various powers, among which is that of proposing, through the President of the Council of Ministers, who is to be placed over it, whatever measures it may deem expedient for the colonies. The colonial section of the Royal Council is suppressed, and that of the marine department is annexed to that of foreign affairs.

The Captain-General of each colony, respectively, is to conduct its peculiar affairs, subject to the control of the President of the Council of Ministers, aided by special councils. M. Louis Lopez Ballestros, once Minister of Finance and Senator of the Kingdom, has been made President of the Colonial Council, and Lieutenant-General of Espelara, Senator, and formerly Captain-General of Cuba, and Count de Ministers is represented to be The object of the reforms is represented to be The object of the reforms is represented to be The object of the reforms is represented to be Colonial Councillors named.

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the subordinate Councillors named.

The object of the reforms is represented to be an increased rapidity of the action of Government, as well as to render it as certain and advantageous to the colonies as possible. For the purpose of greater security, the Spanish Government has demined to transmit its despatches through its own agents.—Philadelphia American, country but the declared will of the majority, to which, when thus expressed, all are bound by a fundamental principle of the Government to submit, and which all its ministers are

A private letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 29th ultimo, states that up to that time President Arista had been unable to form a Cabinet, on account of the difficulty in obtaining a suitable person to take charge of the Treasury Department. It is also stated that there existed much dissatisfaction with the administration of the Government, and that many of the people apprehended a general revolution. Business was very dull.

The mines of Pedragal, which were recently purchased by an American company, it is supposed

"The Judge who uttered such noble, conservative, patriotic sentiments as these, in the very heart Advices from Tampico to the 8th instant state of an abolition district, is the same man who was that Gen. Canales had asked permission of the bitterly assailed by presses in this city and elsewhich others had given to it. For that he was denounced as of the 'higher law' school, with more to the same purport; and insinuations were freely thrown out that his anti-slavery sentiments had vitiated his judicial integrity. We refer to this matter only that we may throw out a trite suggestion, which, if properly heeded, would be of service 'all round,' viz. that it may be well to cultivate charity among ourselves, and not be so prone to impugn the motives or assail the integrity of those

Gen. Oribe wished to retreat to Buenos Ayres, to accomplish which purpose he applied for the protection of the English and Fench Admirals, but those officers declined to grant his request. Gen. Urquiza was master of all the territory on the north of the Rio Negro, and also on both sides of the river.

A GREAT LAND CLAIM.—The Dubuque (Iowa)

Express of the 21st instant says:

"We learn that suit has been instituted in the United States Circuit Court of this district by the heirs of Dunques, to recover the whole of the land lying along the Mississippi river, above and below the city, for eighteen miles, and runties. The Judge continued:

"The act in question has unhapply been fruitful of bigotry and fanaticism; and it is due to candor and truth to add that it seems to have bewildered the judgment and consciences of others besides the class of citizens to which the defendants belong. I am happy to be ignorant of the existence in this part of the State of New York of any of those persons—few, I trust, in number any where—to whom I allude. The manly spirit and love of fair play prevalent here are an effective antidote to the unhappy delusion under which those persons seem to labor. I doubt also whether they are to be met with in the States where slavery is tolerated, for I have always understood that our Southern brethren, whatever may be their faults in other respects, are distinguished for the virtues I have mentioned.

the bench, from men known to be anti-slavery in their private sentiments, is a noble and satisfactory evidence of the integrity and impartiality of our judiciary, and such sentiments, it may be rightly inferred, prevail generally among the people, and

even among those who withhold their approval from the fugitive slave law. We honor Judge Conkling for his judicial fidelity and true patriotism, and shall be sincerely glad, if the jury pronounce the defendants guilty of the offence laid to their charge, that such a penalty be pronounced as shall make a repetition of it very decidedly inconvenient."

Amen, say we; and while the country is blessed with a faithful, firm, and enlightened Judiciary we shall never despair of the Republic.

JUDGE NELSON'S CHARGE.

The Charge of Judge Nelson to the Grand Jury at the opening of the Circuit Court of the United States at Albany, on the 21st instant, contains some pointed references to the Fugitive Slave Law, which are honorable to the integrity and independence of the Bench. Nor are we more pleased with the manly sentiments of the Judge than with the independence and truth of those of the Boston paper which are appended to the extracts from the charge. The Judge says:

The Judge says:

"Before the people of New York, or of any other Northern State, make up their minds to disregard and disobey this provision of the constitution, they will, I doubt not, look well to the consequences. Common sense as well as common prudence and wisdom would dictate this.

"As I have already said, the provision in question is a material part of the constitution—the fundamental law of the Union, framed by our fathers, and under which we live—so material and important that any one conversant with the history of that instrument knows that without it the Union would never have been formed.

history of that instrument knows that without it the Union would never have been formed.

"Let any one or more of the Northern States, therefore, annul, or utterly disregard it, setting the fundamental law in this respect at defiance, and be successful in maintaining such disregard and abandonment of duty against the whole force and power of the General Government, and a disruption of the Union is already accomplianed."

We do not see any getting round this conclusion. There is the constitution and the constitution are constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are constitution.

There is the constitution, and there is the law giv-ing effect to its provisions. How are we to violate, circumvent, or evade it, without dissolving the Union, and absolving all the slaveholding States from their allegiance to it? Judge Nelson con-

tinues:

"One or more members of the Confederacy cannot annul a material part of the compact which they have entered into with the other States, because they have no interest in it, or even if sgainst their interest, and at the same time claim an observance of it by others. There can be no such obligation on those others, legal or moral. It requires but common sense and common honesty to settle this. That other or those other States interested in the rejected and reputiated part, after an unavailing effort by the constituted authorities of the Union to enforce obedience, would have a right to regard the compact as at an end, and to withdraw from a Confederacy of unfaithful associates.

"There are two sides to the compact, and both must be

federacy of unfaithful essociates.

"There are two sides to the compact, and both must be observed, or neither.

"These principles are fundamental; they lie at the foundation of all contracts and compacts entered into by parties, whether for Government or any other purpose; and they exact nothing more than common honesty and good faith in the observance of the duties and obligations of each.

"Seeing, therefore, and properly appreciating these consequences of the inevitable tendency and result of breaking and setting at naught a material part of the constitution, with what concern should every good citizen contemplate the act. And with what elacrity and spirit should he come up to its support and maintenance! What vast and momentous interests may depend upon his active and patriotic devotion in defence of the constitution and laws of his country!

"No one need for a moment harbor the supposi ion or belief that the Norhern States will not be held to a strict fulfilment of their constitutional obligations arising out of this

lief that the Norhern States will not be held to a strict fulfilment of their constitutional obligations arising out of this clause of the compact. Fifteen States of the Union are deeply interested in its execution, and demand its observance. They have already determined that it must be no longer disregarded, and have appealed to their Northern brethren to come up to their constitutional duties and obligations, and save the Union-Many of them have confidence that they will, and are, at this moment, upon the strength of it, maintaining a vigorous and manful struggle with their less confident brethren in behalf of it.

"Any one conversant with the history of the times, and with the great issue now sgitating the country, and in which the perpetuity of this Union is involved, cannot fail to have seen that it is in the hands of the people of the Northern States.

They must determine it, and responsibility rests upon them. If they abide by the constitution—the whole and avery part of it—all will be well. If they expect the Union to be saved, and to enjoy the blessings flowing from it short of this, they will find themselves mistaken when it is too late."

These are the words of truth and soberness, and it will be difficult to gainsay them The whole South, side of the Union. Reckless and ignorant agita-tors will tell you that the South has come round because the South never meant any hing by her threats, and because the South is afraid of Disunion. Fatal will it be if the North allows itself to be deceived by this unfounded assurance into a general attack upon the Compromise. The South will maintain her constitutional rights, if the coasequence is destruction to all her interests. It now rests with the North to say whether the Union shall stand-Boston Transcript.

Gen. A. B. BRADFORD, of Mississippi, who is one of the Union candidates for the Legislature in Marshall county, has a way of accounting for the late glorious victory in that State which is at once truthful and creditable to his wit. "Fellowcitizens," said he, in a speech which we had the pleasure of hearing, "Pil tell you the reason we triumphed so signally in the election for members of the Convention; it was because it was the first time in the history of Mississippi that the Constitution was ever a candidate!" The General is doing "yeomen service" in the Union cause. He belongs to the "original pannel" of Union men in his State, and has never for one moment swerved from the stand he now main tains so gallantly and with so much ability .- Memphis Eagle.

TEARESCIVING DAY .- Governor Lows, of Maryland, as issued his proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 27th of November, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise by the citizens of that State. The same day has been designated for the like commendable purpose by the Governors of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Ohio, and North Carolina. and will probably be generally chesen throughout the United

FROM YUCATAN.

The New Orleans Picayune has dates from Merida to the 3d instant. In some districts the Indians had committed sad ravages. The town of Peto had been ruined by them. The effects of the war which has been so long prosecuted in that unfortunate country are to be seen on all sides. Families once wealthy are reduced to poverty, the fields deserted ; no crops made, as there are not men enough to till the soil and fight the Indians. At the last accounts the tide of war had turned in favor of the whites. Gen. La Vzca is reported to be conducting the war with energy and success, and has reccued a large section of country from the Indian ins Some difficulty had occurred among the troops, and a serious revolt followed, but was promptly put down by the General. One of the great difficulties in the way of conducting the war was the want of a correct map of the country, the only one they have being one published in New Orleans in 1848.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About seven o'clock on Saturday night a fatal collision took place on the New York and New Haven Railroad, at Mount Vernon, two miles and a half from New Rochelle, between the freight train going up and the passenger train coming down. Three persons on the down train were instantly killed, viz. a fireman, a brakeman, and a Dr. Sheldon, or Seldon. Many persons were shockingly maimed and injured, among whom were two men who had both legs broken.

The cause of this melancholy catastrophe is said to have been the failure of the freight train to remain at Williams's bridge, as is customary, until the passenger train had passed down. Instead of waiting, the freight train passed up very swiftly, at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, in an endeavor to reach New Rochelle before meeting the down train, and the shock was so intensethat one of the cars on the down train was completely turned up on its end. RAILEOAD ACCIDENT.-About seven o'clock on Saturday

POTATO DIGGER. - Among the implements of farm labor